

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

---

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS  
HOSPITAL SCHOOL

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1924

---

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

LIBRARY OF THE  
Massachusetts Agricultural College  
AMHERST, MASS.



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

APPROVED BY THE

COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

# OFFICERS

OF THE

## MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL

---

### TRUSTEES

EDWARD H. BRADFORD, M.D., BOSTON  
WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD, BROOKLINE  
WALTER C. BAYLIES, TAUNTON  
ANDREW MARSHALL, BOSTON  
GEORGE H. ELLIS, NEWTON

### RESIDENT OFFICERS

JOHN E. FISH, M.D., *Superintendent and Treasurer*  
ORA G. DANIELS, M.D., *Assistant Physician*  
LYSANDER S. KEMP, M.D., *Assistant Physician*  
PENELOPE SHERWOOD, M.D., *Assistant Physician*  
MABEL J. GODDARD, *Chief Clerk*  
GEORGE H. LOMBARD, *Steward*  
MARGARET MACDONALD, R.N., *Head Nurse*  
ALEXSANDRAENA RUDLAND, *Supervising Nurse*  
MILDRED L. SUKEFORTH, *Supervising Nurse*  
ELIZABETH C. SHAW, R.N., *Supervising Nurse*  
CORA E. RICHARDSON, *Head Teacher*  
LILLIAN S. SWIMM, *Head Matron*  
WILLIAM H. COFFIN, *Chief Engineer*  
JESS BLACK, *Farmer*

## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:*

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School beg leave to present the following report:—

The activity of the School has continued in the past year to show the same satisfactory results mentioned in previous reports.

The organization of an Alumni Association which has been formed by a number of graduates of the institution, promises to be of importance not only as giving evidence of the practical results obtained from the institution, but also as an opportunity to stimulate the care of crippled children throughout the Commonwealth. Two hundred and twenty-nine have been given a school diploma and have formed themselves into an alumni association and it is proposed with the increasing numbers of our graduates to establish units in the different parts of the Commonwealth. With organized and stated meetings these groups can be used as agencies for the supervision of and aid to graduates of the school seeking employment. It would be desirable in the future to have some connection between the School to co-ordinate the organizations themselves and for this reason the Trustees would recommend the employment of a field worker. Such a representative of the School would also be of use to the community in obtaining more accurate information than has as yet been possible of the exact number of crippled children needing treatment in the Commonwealth. The Trustees have found it important to obtain accurate statistics on this subject. Several other states have endeavored to obtain such statistics and the superintendent has received many inquiries as to the number of crippled children in this Commonwealth. The inquiries made in other states have been misleading as a distinction has not been sharply drawn between disabled children suffering from mental disability

and those with normal mental intelligence, who can be classified as capable of instruction and the educational training for which the Massachusetts Hospital School is especially intended. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been a leader in the work of training crippled children and the results shown by the record of graduates is a justifiable source of gratification not only to the Trustees, but to the citizens of the Commonwealth. The educational results and the development of self-reliance and moral character shown by the records of the graduates from this institution have been even more gratifying than was anticipated by the more sanguine advocates of the establishment of the School. In the initial steps of the establishment of the institution the uncertainty of the success of the educational training of crippled children was so great that the Trustees did not feel justified in providing for a large school equipment and the work accomplished has been conducted under the most meager teaching facilities, less than those which exist in any of the schools in any part of the Commonwealth. The Trustees feel justified in asking for an appropriation of \$65,000 for a schoolhouse adequately fitted for the needs of the institution and for the best training of the pupils as well as for a proper consideration of their physical disability, especially in regard to fresh air needed for tuberculous and delicate children. The Trustees wish particularly to emphasize the importance of this request and ask for its careful consideration.

The Board of Trustees have met with a loss by resignation of Honorable Leonard W. Ross, whose business activities elsewhere required his resignation from the Board and discontinuance of the work with which he has been so long connected. The Board is greatly indebted to him for his activities and devotion in the early organization of the institution and in its continuation.

The superintendent's and treasurer's reports are herewith annexed and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD H. BRADFORD  
WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD  
WALTER C. BAYLIES

ANDREW MARSHALL  
GEORGE H. ELLIS

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL

The seventeenth annual report of the Superintendent is herewith respectfully submitted.

Under the provisions of Chapter 121 of the General Laws, the Massachusetts Hospital School shall be maintained for the education and care of the crippled and deformed children of the Commonwealth, subject to such rules and regulations as the Trustees may prescribe, and for such sick minor wards who are not insane, epileptic, feeble-minded or otherwise unfit as may be assigned for hospital care and treatment by the Department of Public Welfare. While the law also provides that land, buildings and products of the farm may be used interchangeably for both departments of the institution and that officers, employees and attendants shall, as required by the Trustees, render service to either or both departments, it has been found desirable for administrative reasons to keep the crippled and deformed children in the school division as widely separated as possible from the sick patients in the hospital group. In order that there may be no unnecessary duplication in the clerical, medical and nursing service, as well as in other departments, and the cost of maintenance shared equally by all, irrespective of the reasons for admission, there has been no division in the cost of maintenance of the children received. For the same reason statistics have been compiled without reference to any separation of numbers, except to differentiate the crippled children in need of special educational opportunities from those entered for hospital care only.

There were in the institution on November 30, 1923, 275 children, 238 in the school division and 37 sick minor wards. There have been admitted 473 children, 68 to the school and 405 for hospital care only. The whole number under treatment during the year was 748. The maximum number at any one time was 336, the minimum 191, and the daily average for the year 295.04. The discharges

numbered 456, 389 from hospital care and 67 from the school, leaving in the institution at the end of the year 292, 239 school cases and 53 sick minor wards.

*Age.* The average admission age to the school was 9 years, 3 months and 5 days, and to the hospital 9 years, 6 months and 29 days, while the average age on discharge was 13 years, 1 month and 7 days for the school and 9 years, 8 months and 25 days for the hospital cases. For the past two years there has been a gradual increase in the number of girls, so that the boys now constitute a small minority in both departments, a circumstance for which no satisfactory explanation has been advanced.

*Nativity.* The nativity statistics show that of the 405 children received primarily as hospital cases, 337, or 83 per cent, were born in Massachusetts; 49, or 12 per cent, were born in other parts of the United States; while only 6, or 1 + per cent, were foreign born. One hundred and eight fathers and 161 mothers were American born against 139 fathers and 154 mothers who were foreign born. The birthplace of 13 children, 158 fathers and 90 mothers was unknown. Of those entering the school, 49, or 77 per cent, were born in Massachusetts; 5, or 7 per cent, in other parts of the United States; 8, or 12 + per cent, were foreign born, while 2, or 3 per cent, were unknown. Twenty-six fathers and 21 mothers were American born against 34 fathers and 40 mothers who were of foreign birth. The birthplace of 3 fathers and 2 mothers of the children admitted to the school department were unknown.

*Income.* That portion of chapter 121 of the General Laws pertaining to the rate of board was amended under Chapter 344 of the Acts of 1924 by increasing the board from \$4 to \$6 per week, which will materially increase our income for another year. The decision of the Trustees to make no deduction in charging for the board of patients who are temporarily absent for a period less than one week instead of for each day's absence as heretofore will be another source of income.

The income from all sources for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1924, was \$52,463.84.

Maintenance expenditures for the year amounted to \$161,280.99 which when divided by 295.04, the daily average number of patients, gives a weekly per capita cost of \$10.51.

By deducting the receipts from the total expenditures and again dividing by the daily average, the net per capita cost to the State was found to be \$7.09.

The general health of the entire school population, including officials and employees, has been remarkably good throughout the year. Diseases reportable under the law, exclusive of the deformities following tuberculous bone and joint lesions, were limited to four independent cases of diphtheria which appeared at various times throughout the year, one case of mumps, one case of chicken-pox and one case of measles.

The usual average run of cases have been admitted to both departments, as shown by the diagnoses given by certifying physicians in the following table of the

#### DIAGNOSIS ON ADMISSION

	<i>Hospital Department</i>	Boys	Girls
Abscess outer side of femur . . . . .		—	1
Acute bronchitis . . . . .		1	—
Appendicitis . . . . .		1	2
Arthritis (acute) . . . . .		—	2
Asthma . . . . .		1	—
Birth palsy . . . . .		1	—
Blepharitis . . . . .		—	2
Cervical adenitis . . . . .		2	3
Chalazion . . . . .		—	1
Chorea . . . . .		—	2
Chronic appendicitis . . . . .		1	5
Chronic heart disease . . . . .		1	—
Chronic otitis media . . . . .		1	2
Congenital dislocation of hips . . . . .		—	1
Congenital heart disease . . . . .		1	—



Conjunctivitis . . . . .	1	—
Contracture of finger . . . . .	1	—
Contracture of fingers . . . . .	—	1
Contusion of muscles about hip and lower back . . . . .	1	—
Cystitis . . . . .	—	2
Deviated septum . . . . .	5	1
Eczema . . . . .	1	1
Empyema of antrum of Highmore; enuresis; scabies . . . . .	1	—
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids . . . . .	101	73
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; adenitis of neck and axilla . . . . .	—	1
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; cervical adenitis . . . . .	3	2
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; chronic appendicitis . . . . .	1	—
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; defective vision; ivy poison . . . . .	—	1
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; deviated septum . . . . .	1	—
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; eczema . . . . .	—	1
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; enuresis . . . . .	1	3
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; impetigo . . . . .	3	—
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; impetigo; blepharitis . . . . .	1	—
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; osteomyelitis of femur . . . . .	1	—
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; otitis media . . . . .	1	2
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; phimosis . . . . .	5	—
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; prolapse of rectum . . . . .	1	—
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; rickets . . . . .	—	2
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; scabies . . . . .	3	2
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; seborrhea . . . . .	—	1
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; stomach worms . . . . .	—	1
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; syphilis . . . . .	1	1
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; umbilical hernia . . . . .	1	1
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; undescended testicles . . . . .	2	—
Enuresis . . . . .	5	2
Extensive second degree burns . . . . .	—	1
Flat feet . . . . .	—	1
Fractured clavicle . . . . .	1	—
Fracture of olecranon . . . . .	1	—
Fracture of radius and ulna . . . . .	1	—
Fractured tibia . . . . .	1	—
Furuncle . . . . .	—	1
Gonorrhea . . . . .	—	7
Hammer toe . . . . .	—	1
Hypertrophied turbinates . . . . .	1	—
Hyperthyroidism . . . . .	1	—
Impetigo . . . . .	9	4
Impetigo; enteritis; rickets . . . . .	1	—
Impetigo; infection of left thumb; warts on hands . . . . .	1	—
Infected arm . . . . .	—	2
Infected toe . . . . .	1	—
Infection of frontal sinuses . . . . .	1	—
Inguinal hernia . . . . .	3	—
Injury to right ankle . . . . .	—	1
Injury to right knee . . . . .	—	1
Masturbation . . . . .	1	—
Observation for gastric ulcer . . . . .	1	—
Observation for persistent vomiting . . . . .	—	1
Osteomyelitis . . . . .	1	1
Phimosis . . . . .	9	—
Prolapse of rectum . . . . .	1	—
Pyelonephritis and hysteria . . . . .	—	1
Ringworm . . . . .	1	—
Rickets . . . . .	3	1
Rheumatism . . . . .	1	1

	Boys	Girls
Rheumatic heart . . . . .	1	1
Round shoulders . . . . .	1	—
Salpingitis . . . . .	—	1
Scabies . . . . .	14	15
Scabies and impetigo . . . . .	3	2
Scoliosis . . . . .	—	1
Seborrhea . . . . .	—	1
Severed tendo achillis . . . . .	1	—
Shingles . . . . .	1	—
Slipping patellae . . . . .	—	1
Spastic paralysis . . . . .	—	1
Stricture of esophagus . . . . .	2	—
Sunburn . . . . .	—	1
Syphilis, congenital . . . . .	6	3
Thickening of sterno-mastoid muscle . . . . .	—	1
Tired heart with chronic vomiting . . . . .	—	1
Tuberculous osteitis and blepharitis . . . . .	—	1
Uterine and nasal hemorrhage and anemia . . . . .	—	1
Undiagnosed . . . . .	1	1
Vaginitis . . . . .	—	4
	221	184

*School Department*

Amputation of leg . . . . .	2	1
Arthritis . . . . .	—	1
Bow legs . . . . .	1	—
Congenital deformity of hands . . . . .	1	—
Congenital deformity of lower leg . . . . .	—	1
Congenital dislocation of hips . . . . .	—	1
Fracture of femur . . . . .	1	1
Infantile paralysis . . . . .	6	4
Malformation of tibial epiphyses . . . . .	—	1
Osteomyelitis . . . . .	1	3
Progressive muscular dystrophy . . . . .	3	—
Rachitic deformity . . . . .	2	1
Spastic paralysis . . . . .	3	3
Tuberculous disease of ankle . . . . .	1	—
Tuberculous disease of hip . . . . .	6	3
Tuberculous disease of knee . . . . .	1	2
Tuberculous disease of pelvis . . . . .	1	—
Tuberculous disease of rami ischii . . . . .	1	—
Tuberculous disease of spine . . . . .	4	7
	34	29

There were altogether 5 deaths during the year, as follows: Tuberculous meningitis and tuberculous disease of hip with abscesses and amyloid degeneration of the liver, one case; stenosis of bowel, one case; acute cardiac dilatation and empyema and amyloid degeneration of liver and kidneys, one case; septic poisoning and acute cardiac dilatation, one case; tuberculous meningitis and tuberculous disease of spine and ankle, one case.

Of the 66 children who were discharged from the school department, 19 had completed the prescribed course of study in the grades and had been awarded the school diploma. Including those who were graduated, 28 were discharged to attend high schools or were regarded as no longer in need of special care and training and left to continue their education elsewhere; 10 were taken home on visits and failed to return; 4 were physically unpromising; 7 were found to be mentally defective; 4 were removed against advice; 2 were discharged to leave the State; 8 for whom further education was impossible were capable of self-support and 3 children died.

*Field Worker.* An effort has been made in various ways to follow up the discharged cases. Many come back for advice or to report progress, others are reached by correspondence and through the local authorities and private charitable organizations. Such methods, fairly satisfactory at first when there were comparatively few cases to be considered, are no longer desirable. Parents who remove their children against advice usually soon realize their mistake, but are often too proud to take the initiative in the matter of readmission. Others who take their children home on visits are encouraged by the improvement observed and keep children at home to give them a trial in a public school before they are strong enough to compete with normal children. There are some parents who prolong the visits beyond the appointed time for return and are then ashamed to offer what they know to be a weak excuse. Real or imaginary grievances which some do not wish to make a basis for discussion or complaint are doubtless the cause of failure to return in a few cases. While any attempt to promote the welfare of a crippled child without the full co-operation of his parents is very apt to be disappointing, the difficulties above mentioned could be readily overcome in the vast majority of cases if the School had a competent representative or field worker whose time could be divided between the activities of the School, with which she should be intimately familiar, and the interests of the homes, with which the school should be in closer contact. Another and perhaps a more important function in which the services of a field worker would be of value is to be found among the permanently handicapped alumni, whose progress should be closely followed as a guide to the further advancement or modification of the policy of the School.

## SCHOOL REPORT

### *To the Superintendent of the Massachusetts Hospital School:*

Our school year opened with a total enrollment of 232 pupils and with no change in the personnel of our teaching staff. The children taken as a whole seem unusually intelligent and ambitious, well worth every effort that can be expended in their behalf.

Our course of study is planned to meet the demands of the public schools to which those who are temporarily disabled are likely to return at any time; also to prepare for high school which receives an increasing number of our graduates each year.

*School.* Our graduating class is required to complete the Stone-Millis Advanced Arithmetic; Atwood's New Advanced Geography; Keller and Bishop's Commercial and Industrial Geography; Montgomery's American History; The Aldine Language Book (advanced); an elementary course in civil government; and the Boston word list. They also take an elementary course in double-entry book-keeping and begin the study of algebra. Our graduates go directly from here into high school and have no difficulty in competing with the products of the public schools.

In addition to the regular grade work, our pupils have regular instruction in needlework, domestic science, music and manual training, besides ample opportunities for practical experience in farm work, printing, cobbling, tailoring and other useful occupations.

As soon as possible after a child is admitted, we try to discover what line of work is best suited to his abilities and inclinations, then give him special training along that line. One boy gravitates naturally to the farm, another to the printing shop, another to the bakery; one girl finds within herself an aptitude for dress-making, another for cooking, another for designing; and so the foundations of many a life work are laid.

Interest in reading has been greatly stimulated this year by offering to the pupils certificates, issued by the Massachusetts Department of Education. A small certificate, bearing the State seal, is given for reading and reporting on five books, and a larger one, called an Honor Certificate, for twenty books covered in like manner. Several certificates have already been earned and we expect to award many more before the end of the year.

Our pupils have advantages for recreation that many a child in his own home might envy. Bordering the school grounds is a beautiful lake that affords our



young people many hours of pure delight. In the summer, under the supervision of a teacher, they learn to swim, and dive and row. In the winter they learn to skate. Some of the feats accomplished by these lads make the onlooker gasp with amazement.

During the spring and fall the ball field is the chief attraction. Many a husky team of public school boys has gone home badly defeated by a team of cripples, whose pitcher, obliged to sit on the ground because of infantile paralysis, nevertheless, threw balls with a speed and accuracy that few normal boys of the same age could equal.

Every holiday means a grand, good time at the school. On the fourth of July we had a big picnic, followed by athletic sports and moving pictures. Hallowe'en brought a series of gay parties, each teacher providing the fun for her own classes. The decorations for these and all school parties are planned by the manual training teacher and made by the children under her direction; so we are always sure to have something unique and artistic to grace these festive occasions.

The week before Christmas, teachers and children worked merrily together making wreaths and garlands to decorate the buildings; then a Christmas tree was set in every cottage and dormitory, and gifts poured in from every direction till each building resembled a veritable toyland.

In addition to our holiday festivities, many happy hours have been spent in the assembly hall, where the motion picture machine and radio loud speaker have combined to bring the world to our boys and girls. Here, too, have been held several entertainments given by various organizations for the benefit of our children, two of which have been given by our own Alumni Association.

The children themselves have provided a number of entertainments. One play has been given by the graduating class, and one by the Camp Fire Girls; three fine concerts by the singing classes and piano pupils have been greatly enjoyed by all music lovers; and a number of parties managed by the older pupils have given pleasure to old and young.

Thanks to the kindness of the Rotary Club of Quincy, the whole school had a wonderful trip to Nantasket Beach last June. About seventy-five automobiles were provided for the excursion, a delicious dinner was served in the pavilion, and the day was filled to overflowing with never-to-be-forgotten delights.

Another "red-letter" day was the gift of our friend, Mr. Sydeman, who annually invites the school to a moving picture entertainment at the theatre in Canton. Although we have moving pictures at the School, the children always hail this event with joy. The trip down and back, the candy and toys which Mr. Sydeman so generously provides, all combine to make the occasion a memorable one.

After fifteen years of labor among these interesting young people, we are beginning to see results which fill us with exceeding pride and joy. We now have a vigorous Alumni Association of over 200 members, a large percentage of whom are prosperous, self-supporting citizens. In this group are high school and college students, keen young business men and women and proud heads of families. When they met at the School last June for their annual reunion, they reorganized the association and adopted a constitution. Now they are busy with plans for future usefulness, chief among which is the establishment of a vocational bureau to assist members of the association in finding suitable employment.

Having ever before us such substantial proof of the value of our work, we enter upon the new year with high hopes, and a prayer that we may not fail even the least of these, His "little ones," in their hour of need.

Respectfully submitted,

CORA E. RICHARDSON, *Head Teacher.*

With the greatly improved hospital facilities at the Bradford Infirmary now well established, attention may well be directed to a much needed expansion and development of the school equipment which has not kept pace with the growth of the institution, and which can no longer be regarded as adequate to the steadily increasing demand. It should be borne in mind that the successes of the most promising graduates of the school are directly traceable to the small classes and intensified individual training, which the teachers were able to give by the frequent



rotation of classes in short sessions in the early history of the school, when the four original schoolrooms were adequate for the number of pupils then enrolled. With the knowledge gained by experience that decided physical improvement in most of the crippling deformities of childhood could be expected under appropriate and long continued hospital care, it was thought most desirable to give precedence to the demand for better hospital facilities, and as expansion could not be made in both departments at the same time, the school work has necessarily suffered until the demand for more school room and better classroom equipment is now most urgent. Great credit is due the members of the teaching staff, and the enthusiasm of their pupils for an education is most gratifying, but neither can be expected to continue with an average enrollment of 220 pupils in four schoolrooms originally designed for a much smaller number. In past years the graduates of the Hospital School have shown themselves capable of entering any high school, and yet this record has been established with both teachers and pupils laboring against serious drawbacks and difficulties which in the past could scarcely have been avoided, and yet which should not be allowed to continue. If a schoolroom is crowded and its atmosphere not conducive to study, if the lighting facilities are poor and the ventilating not good, the pupils cannot do justice to the teacher, nor she, in turn, do justice to them. She may be a most efficient and capable instructor and her class most willing and ambitious, but results will not come up to possibilities until such conditions as have been enumerated have been remedied. When these improvements are made our school department will not only be able to continue the creditable results heretofore accomplished, but will also be able to hold its own with other educational institutions of the State, and to succeed in its endeavor to give crippled and deformed children, deprived of an opportunity for education elsewhere, the equivalent, at least, of the instruction given in any public grammar school. The Massachusetts Hospital School Alumni have clearly shown that the education of the crippled child is without doubt of great pedagogic and social significance and for this reason we believe that this feature of the Hospital School should by no means be neglected.

Your attention is again respectfully called to the urgency for more school room and better school equipment for which I would recommend that you request an appropriation of \$65,000.

The advantages of fresh air and sunshine, which we have always regarded as indispensable to the welfare of our children, and which have heretofore been provided by unrestricted life in the open and the direct ventilation of our monitor roof buildings has been supplemented by the installation of an ultra-violet lamp for use especially during the winter months and on cloudy days. After several months of study and with the aid of the Department of Biophysics of Harvard University, members of the resident staff are pursuing a piece of research in ultra-violet therapy for children suffering from rickets and other diseases. That the course of metabolism in both plants and animals is very profoundly influenced by the radiant energy which they receive from the sun, particularly that part which is invisible to our own eyes, has been established by a very large number of investigators. Physiological effects of the invisible heating rays of the sun have, of course, been recognized since the dawn of history. Physiological effects of the invisible ultra-violet rays have been universally recognized. It appears to be impossible for the human organism to develop if it is deprived of ultra-violet radiation, unless this radiation is made up by some vitamins which certain foods seem to contain. In climates where it is impracticable to have the children out-of-doors in sunlight, the deficiency in ultra-violet light can now apparently be met by artificial sources. Most gratifying results have been observed in the cases thus far treated by the quartz lamp recently installed.

*Surgical Operations.* Two hundred and sixty-two surgical operations were performed during the year as follows: Appendectomy, 1; astragalectomy, 2; circumcision, 6; closed reduction of congenital hip, 1; correction of club foot, 1; curettage of old sinuses with drainage, 2; excision of lipoma, 1; hammer toe correction, 1; herniotomy, 1; Hoke (sub-astragaloid arthrodesis) 5; incision and drainage of abscess, 3; osteotomy, 2; reamputation, 1; removal of tonsils and adenoids, 225; paracentesis auriculi, 1; sequestrectomy, 3; sub-mucous resection, 1; tendon lengthening, 2; tendon transplant, 2; transposition of ulnar nerve, 1.

Practically all the children's teeth have been regularly examined by the dentist whose report shows 903 appointments for the following work: 324 amalgam fillings; 262 cement fillings; 50 zinc-oxide fillings; 21 gutta percha fillings; 33 synthetic fillings; 259 extractions; 440 prophylactic treatments and 8 root canal cases.

The carpenters and painters have found difficulty in keeping pace with the demands for minor repairs and improvements, and it is anticipated that some temporary non-resident labor will be required to complete necessary outside painting and shingling another summer.

*New Paint Shop.* With creditable interest and the pride which a good mechanic takes in his work, the carpenter has constructed a paint shop of much more substantial material than was at first thought possible within the sum of \$600 made available for the purpose. By careful planning and the utilization of some pine lumber cut from the grounds of the institution, we were able to make all outside finish and window frames and to purchase the other necessary materials for a brick building fourteen feet wide by thirty feet long, located just north of the engine room and so constructed as to be in general keeping with that building. The eight inch brick walls of the new shop are laid upon a cement wall of the same thickness, which extends below the grade line to a suitable depth for a firm foundation. The hip roof is of wood construction and covered with the best grade of cedar shingles. The floor is of concrete, three inches thick, laid over a well packed bed of gravel and troweled to a smooth, even surface. All labor, except that of a mason and tender to lay the brick, was done by resident employees.

A contract was placed for a new frost casing for the riser pipe to the high pressure water tank and the work completed in November.

The old laundry over the engine room has been thoroughly renovated and fitted for use as a cobbling and orthopedic apparatus shop.

*Improvements.* Numerous changes pertaining to the heat, light and power plant have made heavy demands upon the Chief Engineer, whose department as at present organized consists of four first-class firemen to operate in successive shifts the boilers, pumps and engines, and a mechanic helper for repairs, and the manufacture of orthopedic apparatus. All of the old laundry machinery has been taken down, repaired and set up in the new laundry building. The mangle, which was considered by the manufacturers to be of little value, was successfully repaired and is efficiently serving its purpose. The installation of a wrought iron smoke flue to connect the new 300-horse-power water tube boiler with the old chimney has been completed, and although the work was done by contract it involved many interruptions to routine work. The department was also kept in a state of unavoidable disorder by the installation of a new fire pump (Chapter 126 of the Acts of 1924). The pump is of the single stage centrifugal type and at 1,750 revolutions has a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute. It is driven by a 100-horse-power single-stage steam turbine and is connected with the town water supply by approximately 700 feet of 6-inch cast iron water pipe. This pump will deliver four good streams at 100 pounds pressure, providing sufficient water is supplied by the town.

A boiler feed water meter has been installed upon the recommendation of the Commission of Administration and Finance, and much time has been devoted to the experiment of adjusting the meter for accurate readings. With our present variable steam load, the pulsations of the feed water reciprocating pumps originally installed are troublesome to overcome, and it will doubtless be found necessary to install centrifugal pumps if reliable meter records are to be obtained. It has not been found necessary to put into operation the 300 horse-power boiler which was installed last year to supplement the three 60-inch boilers now in use. However, it gives a feeling of security at the beginning of winter to have in reserve more than double our maximum requirements. The time is near at hand when engine and generator capacity must be increased, and careful consideration given to the advisability of continuing the power plant within the limits of a first-class fireman's license, an arrangement which has heretofore seemed desirable in the interests of economy.

*Official Family.* To meet the demands of a much more elaborate system of accounting than has heretofore been thought necessary, Miss Ruth F. Avery, a graduate of the Connecticut College for Women, was advanced from her position of matron of the Domestic Science Cottage to a place in the office of the Chief Clerk. Miss E. Bernice Carter, R.N., supervisory nurse at the Bradford



Infirmiry, resigned in June to get married and the vacancy thus caused was filled in September by the appointment of Miss Elizabeth C. Shaw, R. N.

Dr. C. Glenn Barber resigned his appointment as assistant physician in December to enter private practice, and he was succeeded in August by Dr. Penelope Sherwood, a graduate of Vassar College in the class of 1919 and the Johns Hopkins Medical School in the class of 1923.

Mr. George H. Lombard, familiar by long experience with the merchandise of a general retail store and the wholesale grocery business, as well as an early practical knowledge of farming, was appointed steward on January 15, 1924.

Miss Harriet R. Burwell, after many years of creditable service as bookkeeper and accountant, retired in April and was succeeded by Miss Louise A. Snow.

In recognition of meritorious service, reference should also be made to the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Morrison, who served the institution faithfully and well for a continuous period of fifteen years. The party given in their honor was largely attended by former pupils of the school, and Mr. and Mrs. Morrison were of great assistance in the selection of their successors, whom they remained to introduce into the service at the Boys' Cottage.

From January 1st to July 1st Dr. Joseph P. Derby served as graduate assistant from the Harvard Post-Graduate Medical School, and he was succeeded for the following four months by Dr. Lemuel D. Smith, formerly of the Massachusetts General and the Boston Children's Hospitals. On October 1st Dr. T. R. Haigh was assigned to special duty as part time post-graduate assistant in orthopedic surgery.

*Farm.* The dairy continues to be a valuable source of profit to the institution, 100,841 quarts of milk having been produced at a cost, as determined by the prescribed system of accounting, of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Other products of the farm were as follows: Beans (shell), 346 pounds; beans (string), 536 pounds; beets, 1,915 pounds; cabbage, 395 pounds; carrots, 7,561 pounds; cauliflower, 25 pounds; celery, 355 pounds; corn (green), 2,443 pounds; cucumbers, 1,325 pounds; lettuce, 315 pounds; onions, 1,593 pounds; parsley, 4 pounds; parsnips, 395 pounds; peas, 672 pounds; potatoes, 11,822 pounds; pumpkins, 250 pounds; radishes, 81 pounds; rhubarb, 604 pounds; spinach, 400 pounds; squash, 1,735 pounds; Swiss chard, 476 pounds; tomatoes, 6,543 pounds; turnips, 2,375 pounds; beef, 2,894 pounds; fowl, 3,590 pounds; pork, 4,646 pounds; veal, 118 pounds; eggs, 3,623 dozen; barley, 8,240 pounds; ensilage, 179 tons; mangel-wurzel, 11,640 pounds; millet, 15,375 pounds; peas and corn, 5,120 pounds; rye,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  tons; grass, 20 tons; oats, 10 tons. Two hundred and fifty tons of ice were harvested.

All of the 1,776 gross tons of coal burned during the year were handled by the small farm crew in addition to other important institution work which the farmers are called upon to perform.

*Acknowledgment.* The institution is indebted to an increasing number of good friends who have given entertainments, automobile rides and hundreds of gifts at Christmas time. To the Quincy Rotarians for a day at Nantasket Beach, to the Norwood Lodge of Elks for their annual party, to the Canton Daughters of Isabella for a concert and minstrel show, to the Ladies of the Boston Philanthropic League for a musical concert, to Mr. A. Sydeman for his theatre party, to the Canton Knights of Columbus for complimentary tickets to their annual entertainment, to the Canton & Blue Hill Bus Line, many citizens of the town for free transportation of our children upon several occasions, and to many others we owe a large debt of thanks. The School is under renewed obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Hemenway for personally conducted automobile trips to Franklin Park and for the use of their beautiful estate for a series of afternoon picnics for our girls. For the opportunity to see the whippet races upon the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Draper and for consideration shown at the Field Day of the American Legion, we are also grateful.

In behalf of my associates in the service of the institution I wish to express appreciation of the generous and helpful assistance of a former member of your Board, Honorable Leonard W. Ross. All who knew him miss his genial presence and greatly regret the necessity for his withdrawal.

In closing, may I also express official and personal obligation to the Trustees.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH, *Superintendent and Treasurer.*



## TERMS OF ADMISSION

Crippled and deformed children of the Commonwealth, between the ages of five and fifteen, who are mentally competent to attend the public schools, are eligible for admission.

Feeble-minded and epileptic children will not be received.

Payment for the board of private patients must be made in advance, unless sufficient surety therefor is given.

The institution is located on Randolph Street in the town of Canton, about two miles from Canton and Canton Junction stations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Automobile bus connects with two trains at Canton Junction station on Saturdays and Sundays.

Postoffice address: Canton, Mass.

Applications for admission should be made to the superintendent.

*Nativity and Parentage of Children Admitted*

Birthplace	Patient	Father	Mother
Massachusetts . . . . .	386	73	127
Other New England States . . . . .	32	37	35
Other States . . . . .	22	24	20
Total Native . . . . .	440	134	182
Other countries:			
Austria . . . . .	—	4	5
Albania . . . . .	—	—	1
Armenia . . . . .	—	1	1
Azores . . . . .	—	2	2
Barbadoes . . . . .	—	3	2
British West Indies . . . . .	—	2	2
Canada . . . . .	5	42	43
Egypt . . . . .	—	1	1
England . . . . .	—	4	8
Finland . . . . .	—	6	7
Greece . . . . .	1	7	5
Holland . . . . .	—	1	—
Ireland . . . . .	—	6	26
Italy . . . . .	4	38	37
Lithuania . . . . .	—	8	9
Madeira Islands . . . . .	1	1	1
Newfoundland . . . . .	—	3	3
Portugal . . . . .	—	3	3
Russia . . . . .	1	12	13
Scotland . . . . .	—	1	1
Sicily . . . . .	1	—	—
Syria . . . . .	1	10	6
Sweden . . . . .	—	1	1
Poland . . . . .	—	17	17
Total Foreign . . . . .	14	173	194
Unknown . . . . .	14	161	92
	468	468	468

## TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1924:—

CASH ACCOUNT					
Balance December 1, 1923 . . . . .					\$2,327 28
<i>Income</i>		<i>Receipts</i>			
Board of inmates . . . . .				\$51,586 53	
Personal services:					
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement				52 02	
Sales				728 63	
Interest on bank balances . . . . .				153 22	
Refunds, account of previous years . . . . .				5 00	
Refunds, account of current year . . . . .				414 44	
					\$52,939 84
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>					
Advance Fund					10,500 00
Maintenance appropriation (October and November, 1923)					6,200 28
Maintenance appropriation					88,564 81
Special appropriations—1923 . . . . .					73 20
Special appropriations . . . . .					2,779 85
Total . . . . .					\$163,385 26
		<i>Payments</i>			
To Treasury of Commonwealth					\$52,301 55
Maintenance appropriations—1923 . . . . .					8,531 97
Maintenance appropriations . . . . .					88,564 81
Special appropriations—1923 . . . . .					68 79
Special appropriations . . . . .					2,779 85
Advance Fund . . . . .					10,500 00
Income Account . . . . .					218 85
Refunds, account of previous years . . . . .					5 00
Refunds, account of current year . . . . .					414 44
Total . . . . .					\$163,385 26
MAINTENANCE					
Appropriation, current year . . . . .					\$170,685 00
Expenses as analyzed below . . . . .					161,280 99
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth . . . . .					\$9,404 01
Analysis of Expenses					
Personal services . . . . .				\$87,394 61	
Food . . . . .				24,472 71	
Medical and General Care . . . . .				7,129 57	
Farm . . . . .				9,461 29	
Heat, Light and Power . . . . .				12,462 28	
Garage, Stable and Grounds . . . . .				2,659 78	
Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses . . . . .				1,391 79	
Religious Instruction . . . . .				1,540 00	
Clothing and Material . . . . .				2,990 87	
Furnishings and Household Supplies . . . . .				5,395 66	
Repairs, ordinary . . . . .				5,670 65	
Repairs and Renewals . . . . .				711 78	
Total expenses for maintenance . . . . .					\$161,280 99
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS					
Balance December 1, 1923 . . . . .					\$31,315 09
Appropriations for current year . . . . .					7,550 00
Total . . . . .					\$38,865 09
Expended during year (see statement below) . . . . .				\$32,360 66	
Reverting to State Treasury . . . . .				48 19	
					32,408 85
Balance November 30, 1924, carried to next year . . . . .					\$6,456 24
Object	Chap.—Acts	Whole Amount	Expended 1924	Total Expended	Balance
Purchase of Land . . . . .	225-1920	\$15,000 00	—	\$13,042 25	\$1,957 75
Buildings for State Minor Wards . . . . .	{ 629-1920 502-1921 129-1922 }	200,000 00	\$1,056 68	\$198,402 91	\$1,597 09
Power and Laundry Buildings . . . . .	494-1923	42,845 00	25,751 77	42,817 42	27 58*
Changing old Infirmary into Nurses' Home	494-1923	7,000 00	906 20	6,981 98	18 02*
Furnishing Nurses' Home . . . . .	126-1924	1,000 00	441 00	441 00	559 00
Filtration Sewage Bed . . . . .	126-1924	600 00	597 41	597 41	2 59*
Fire Pump . . . . .	126-1924	3,650 00	3,607 60	3,607 60	42 40
Brass Piping . . . . .	126-1924	2,300 00	—	—	2,300 00
		\$272,395 00	\$32,360 66	\$265,890 57	\$6,504 43
* Reverting to State Treasury . . . . .					48 19
					\$6,456 24

## PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 295.04.  
 Total cost for maintenance, \$161,280.99.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.51.  
 Receipts from sales, \$672.07.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0438.  
 All other institution receipts, \$51,791.77.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$3.376.  
 Net weekly per capita, \$7.093.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Comptroller.

JAMES C. McCORMICK, *Comptroller.*

## VALUATION

November 30, 1924

<i>Real Estate</i>		
Buildings. . . . .	\$547,322 08	
Land . . . . .	33,132 32	\$580,454 40
		<hr/>
<i>Personal Property</i>		
Travel, transportation and office expenses . . .	\$77 32	
Food . . . . .	7,081 46	
Clothing and material . . . . .	6,966 57	
Furnishings and household supplies . . . . .	47,014 92	
Medical and general care . . . . .	10,025 99	
Heat, light and power . . . . .	3,422 29	
Farm . . . . .	17,240 63	
Garage, stable and grounds . . . . .	7,458 60	
Repairs, ordinary . . . . .	4,010 12	
		<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$103,297 90	